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SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1904.

Modern Benedict Arnolds.

Discussion of the General Slocum disaster has brought forth the extraordinary statement from George Uhler, General Superintendent of the Steamboat Inspection Service, that the law of the United States, imposing fines on steamboat companies for violations of the steamboat regulations, is a dead letter.

Mr. Uhler summarizes the method by which the law is practically annulled in the following clear and concise language:

"A steamboat company is found guilty of violating the inspection laws. The offender is punished by a fine, say, of \$1,500. Now what happens? The case goes to the navigation department. A delegation representing the steamboat company comes over here. They request, entreat, and do everything they can to evade the payment of the fine. The authorities stand firm. Then the political pressure is brought to bear. Senators and Representatives and persons high in political authority call upon, or write to, the officers of the department, and the result is that in a great many cases the fine is cut down or wiped out."

This statement may be classified as extraordinary, not because it reveals a condition entirely unknown or entirely novel to the public at large, but because it declares with such enlightening frankness the positive and absolute truth.

It declares that to serve their own petty ends the sworn officials of the people, men who exist politically on the suffrages of the people, men whose oaths bind them to the service of the people, have so far forgotten public duty and private honor and so far promoted corruption as to bear an active part in the thwarting of the very laws they themselves have placed upon the statute books.

The name of Benedict Arnold is exalted the country over because it stands for a type of the arch traitor, of the human being so bereft of moral sense that he will sacrifice his country, his loftiest ideal of patriotic devotion, for personal revenge and personal aggrandizement.

Are those men any better than Benedict Arnold, who, to promote selfish ambition and augment personal power, will place in jeopardy the lives of their fellow citizens, will violate the trust of their fellow citizens, will actually consent to the death and destruction of their fellow citizens? On the heads of how many United States Senators and Representatives does moral responsibility for the General Slocum tragedy rest?

This is not a time for explanations or excuses. As Mr. Uhler says: "Under such a system the law becomes worse than a dead letter; it becomes a farce." Men high in authority often express surprise that men in labor unions sometimes prove so dishonorable, so selfish in the pursuit of privileges, so prone to squeeze the last drop of blood from the body politic when they chance to have the opportunity to squeeze anything.

What else can we expect from those who are literally fighting for life, as they conceive it, when their representatives—men who by accepting office have pledged themselves by everything they hold sacred, before country, mankind, and God, to protect the rights of all and labor unceasingly for the good of all—so far forget duty, patriotism, and honor as to aid and abet law breaking and social anarchy?

A Story of Knox.

A Pittsburg man tells a story of Philander C. Knox which is significant because it is the kind of story which is told only of one kind of man. It seems that the father of a young man who had been shanghaied called upon Mr. Knox, in a desperate state of mind, and begged him to find, if possible, some way by which the missing youth could be restored to his home, his mother's health, and possibly her reason, being at stake.

Mr. Knox took an interest in the case. He spent valuable time in hunting up laws bearing on the question, and solved the problem to the satisfaction of the distracted father. Things of this sort are the things that count, when a man's reputation for heart as well as brains is in the balance.

Incidentally, it may be suggested that the brains and good will of Mr.

Knox and other men of his temperament might profitably be employed in preventing tragedies of this kind. The laws which could be made to bear heavily on the scoundrels who make a business of trapping boys and young men by the "shanghai" process are somewhat inadequate and practically unenforced. Little has been done about it because the victims in the great majority of cases are not in a position to complain, but now and then some young fellow belonging to a respectable family gets into the toils of these scamps and a fuss is raised about that particular case. It is quite time that some systematic effort was made to stop the practice in general.

Bleeding Finland.

It is not just to declare that Finland is responsible for the death of the Russian governor, Bobrikoff, although that death was accomplished by the son of a senator. It is not just to place the responsibility on Finland even though the brooding, half fanatical student proved a willing tool in the hands of others.

The Russian authorities are disposed to blame the act on the Swedish party on the theory that the Finns are submissively accepting the Russian policy, the ultimate of which is the blotting out of Finnish national life and the making of the country Russian in manners, customs, and language.

Judging by such meager information as has escaped the strict censorship of the Muscovite, Russia has mistaken the Finn—mistaken his desire for peace at almost any price, his hesitancy to condemn which is characteristic of northern people, and his slothfulness in revolutionary action bred by years of quiet living—for complete acceptance of the despotism of St. Petersburg.

Finland may not have blazed with the spirit of protest as has Poland ever since she felt the heel of the czar; but, nevertheless, it is a question if Finland has actually become any more reconciled to the blotting out process relentlessly characteristic of Russian rule than has Poland.

If one would condemn the factor that actually caused the assassination of Bobrikoff—regardless of the immediate instrument which brought about that death—he must pronounce upon Russian bureaucracy the sentence, "Thou art guilty."

Russia has still to learn the lesson thoroughly assimilated by England after a number of bitter experiences, one of which was the loss of her most valuable colonial possession, the American colonies, that it is possible to rule another people only with the consent of that other people, and by accepting their method of ruling themselves.

The punishment for colonial injustice is swift and sure. Spain knows it well, and Russia will know it too, through mighty humiliations, both at home and abroad, if she obstinately refuses to receive instruction in any other way.

The Use of the Alphabet.

One of the unfortunate things about blunders in the public school system is that the effects of them keep coming to view long after the original blunder is down and out. Another unfortunate thing is that the blunder, once made, cannot be rectified. The next generation of children, or the next grade, may profit by it, but the unfortunate victims of the experiment have to take their medicine.

These truths are illustrated by a complaint which somebody makes regarding the graduates of New York public schools. Some years ago—not so very many years—it was a fad with certain educators in authority to have children taught to read without learning the alphabet. The first graduates of the public schools who were taught by this method are now, apparently, hunting employment, and the complainant in question, who is in the library business, avers that several applicants for employment under him are so uncertain of the order of the letters of the alphabet that they cannot use a card index easily.

This, if anybody had had sense enough to see it at the time, is a pretty serious defect in the education of the child who learns to read without learning the alphabet. Of course, the alphabet can be learned in after years, but hardly with that thoroughness easily attainable in infancy. And considering the various ways in which one is called upon to use this knowledge, the lack of it is obviously hampering. How can the child hunt out a word in the dictionary, look up a subject in the encyclopedia, or use the city directory, without knowing the alphabet?

The Pratt System

The fact that Captain Pratt is no longer at the head of the Carlisle School has recalled to the minds of many people his peculiar theory on the education of the Indian—that he must be educated as a white man and turned loose to make his living as the white student is. Many thoughtful folk are now wondering whether this is, after all, the best way.

On the face of it it looks very good. If the Indian cannot make his living as an individual he is not worth educating. Very good. But the fact is that when the Indian starts out to

make his living as an individual he has to make it with the whole of white civilized society on top of him. Suppose an Indian mechanic wants work, are the white mechanics going to sit still and let him take their work away? As a matter of fact they will not. There are certain lines of work in which the Indian is distinctly the superior of the white man, and probably will continue to be; and the highest plane, mentally and socially, which the Indian has reached, is in the Indian Territory, where the individual becomes part of a community of his own people, who are disposed to help and support him.

There are certain industries in which the Indian, by virtue of inherited tendencies and knowledge, surpasses the white man. In the making of blankets and baskets, and certain sorts of embroidery and carving, he displays an artistic deftness which no white man could or would acquire. Why not develop these industries and let him have a field to himself?

Beebe's "Psychic Force."

Dr. Brooks F. Beebe, lecturing before the medical men's convention at Atlantic City, valiantly proclaimed that it was "psychic force" which made the world go round. Prayer is answered by "psychic force" when it is an inspiration for mental, spiritual betterment, he declared.

"Of course," he continued, "prayers for the cure of sick people are rank nonsense," a statement which will be particularly pleasing to churches which include prayers for the sick as an important part of their ritual.

"Psychology comes from the gray cells of the nervous system. The world is swayed by psychic force, and there is no such thing as free will in the strict sense of the word," added the doctor.

In fact, the doctor appeared to know everything about "psychic force" that there was to know except the really important thing, namely, what he really meant by "psychic force." Did he mean God or devil, matter or spirit, intelligence or non-intelligence?

Men have devoted their entire lives to the subject of perpetual motion, and all they had done in the end was to prove the perpetual activity of their own crankiness. Dr. Beebe's pursuit of "psychic force" appears to be chiefly valuable in revealing the faulty workings of a mind untrained in logic, philosophy, or modern metaphysical thought.

Points in Paragraphs.

The poet who wrote "What is so rare as a day in June?" did not live in a region in which June days are liable to be overdone.

A Washington boy has been arrested for stealing trousers and a bicycle. Can't use one without the other even in this climate.

The District Guard may have to change its camping site on account of lack of water. It is the first time on record anything like that ever troubled the militia.

Massachusetts Prohibitionists have nominated a woman for Secretary of State. This is the first time in the history of the state that a woman has been nominated for such a high office.

Representative Hitt is ill in Washington, and his physician has advised him to stay away from the Chicago convention. Is this a conspiracy to make him the Vice Presidential nominee?

Secretary Cortelyou says he wants it thoroughly understood that the Federal authorities will protect no one responsible for the General Slocum disaster. It will be thoroughly understood when punishment is meted out to all those who deserve punishment.

The "Philadelphia Public Ledger" says that the only way to be absolutely insured against fire on a steamer is not to go on a steamer at all. Rot! Nobody is talking about "absolute" safety, but we do want to be insured somehow against absolute criminal carelessness.

LaFollette of Wisconsin and his followers were routed before the Republican National Committee by the "Stalwarts" under Senators Spooner and Quarles. LaFollette is used to routs, however, and he always runs in a circle which never lands him very far from the starting point.

One would suppose that New York people would keep off steamers for a day or two after such an occurrence as the East River horror, but it is reported that half a dozen big excursion steamers are to sail with sightseers visited the scene of the disaster the next day. Some people's curiosity would take them to hades if the roads were broken through.

Evidently ex-Mayor Van Wyck of New York had a good time last evening celebrating his acquisition of a fortune from a single plunge in Wall Street. The first reporter, who saw him early in the evening, placed the amount at \$500,000. Another came along later, and found that it had increased to \$750,000. The chap who caught the ex-Mayor just before the paper went to press learned that Van Wyck was \$1,200,000 to the good. What was the brand? We'd like to be rich, too.

HOME FOLKS SEE THE GRADUATE.

When kindergarten days were over, they flocked her liping voice to hear in childish "plee." They never saw Her do so well. "The little dear!"

The grammar school she conquered next. She spoke of glory, "dropped a tear." Her lip was gone, advanced her text, But still they cried, "The little dear!"

And when a high school graduate—She read an essay, "Women's Sphere." Regardless of her new estate, Again they murmured, "Little dear!"

So, when today she makes her bid, For fame with senior thesis clear, Her folks will say: "How well she did! We knew she would, the little dear!"

IN SOCIETY'S CHURCH.

CONTESS CASSINI AT GREAT FALLS.

Merry Party Visits That Picturesque Spot.

AMBASSADOR STILL IN TOWN.

Mrs. Shaw Leaves Washington to Join Husband in Chicago—Will Attend the Convention.

Countess Cassini has headed many a merry expedition, and around the American Capital, but the party which attended her on her sightseeing expedition to Great Falls, the most picturesque spot on the Potomac, leads them all for genuine pleasure.

A number of the girls of resident society, who enjoy suburban homes, and who are never in a hurry to leave Washington, and a number of the young bachelors of the Diplomatic Corps, who still tarry in Washington, were of the party.

A fish dinner was served the party at the quaint old hotel before the return trip. It was the ambassador's expressed intention to leave Washington Thursday for Bar Harbor, but the coolness of the weather and unsettled condition of the summer embassy determined him at the last moment to defer his departure for a few days.

The French ambassador and Mme. Juvenot, who have been much feted guests in Philadelphia and suburbs for several days past, returned to Washington late last evening.

Baron von Sternburg, the German ambassador, yesterday presented to the President, Commander Hebbinghaus, the new naval attaché of the embassy.

Mrs. Shaw left Washington last evening, and will join Secretary Shaw in Chicago, where they will attend the Republican National Convention. Miss Snid Shaw, the eldest daughter of the family, has been at Mount Vernon, Iowa, with her father, and will also attend the convention, returning to Washington with them later on.

Miss Emma Shaw, the younger daughter of the Embassy, who is now in only son, are still at the family residence in Massachusetts Avenue.

The Secretary of Agriculture and Miss Wilson left Washington last evening and will attend the convention in Chicago.

Senor Quesada, the Cuban minister, and Senor Quesada have gone to the St. Louis Exposition. The minister expresses himself as being sufficiently delighted with the great exposition to remain a month. He has taken a house in the suburbs of Washington and will spend the entire summer there.

Miss Sargent and Miss Mary Sargent, who were on the Leyland liner Bohemian for Liverpool Wednesday, and will summer in Europe.

R. Grover Fritts, formerly of this city and now of Louisville, Ky., is visiting his parents at 323 E Street northeast for a few weeks.

LIEUTENANT McCULLY MAY BE AT PORT ARTHUR.

Lieut. Newton A. McCully, U. S. N., who was assigned by the Navy Department to act as observer of the operations of the Russian navy, is supposed to be on the Port Arthur peninsula, and is probably the only foreign naval attaché at that place.

Lieutenant McCully went from St. Petersburg to Harbin and is believed to have started south on the last train which reached the Port Arthur peninsula before railroad connections were cut off. He has been heard from since that time. Lieutenant McCully is well known in Washington and was formerly on the Dolphin.

PLAN TO RAISE FUND FOR SLOCUM VICTIMS.

Lutherans of Washington are endeavoring to raise funds for the victims of the Slocum disaster. A meeting will be held tomorrow afternoon at St. Paul's Church to take suitable action in regard to the calamity, and an appeal for money to relieve the stricken families will be made.

Among the leaders in the project are the Rev. John T. Huddle, J. S. Butler, W. E. Parsons, and J. Luther Franz.

IMMACULATE CONCEPTION ACADEMY REUNION.

The alumnae of the Immaculate Conception Academy will hold a reunion and banquet next Monday evening at the academy. It is to be hoped that all the members will be present, as they will have an opportunity to bid farewell to several of their popular members, who will leave the city early in July to become nuns.

The following are a few who have decided to devote their lives to charity: Miss Inez Andrews, Miss Agnes McKenny, Miss Marie Killiger, and Miss Loretta McGinness.

NAPOLEON AND WATERLOO.

To the Editor of The Washington Times: Four score and nine years ago today was fought on the plains of Waterloo one of the World's most decisive battles. It was a battle that affected vitally the destiny of all Europe and prevented the complete reconstruction of the map.

Napoleon, the civil and military genius of the age, whom Labaume, a participant in the Russian campaign, represents as "a slave to his own ungovernable passions" and often "misled by his rash and hasty temper," must have made one nation out of all European states, and Paris must be the capital of the world. There must be all over Europe, but one legislative body, one court of appeal, one currency, one standard of weights and measures.

His dream was never realized, but his defeat and his subsequent imprisonment at St. Helena afford one of the most interesting chapters in history, ancient or modern.

Washington, D. C., June 18, 1904.

WHY SPARROWS INCREASE. In the United States the sparrow has six broods a year; in Britain seldom more than three.

HOME WEDDING AT WEE'S END.

Florence Barrett Bride of Eugene Mills.

AT THE HOME OF HER SISTER.

Samuel McCauley and Nina Barrett Married at Takoma Park—Other Nuptials Last Night.

The week of many weddings ends with a well-arranged affair this evening, when Major and Mrs. Isaac W. Little open their residence at 1921 S Street for the marriage of Mrs. Little's sister, Miss Florence Barrett, and Eugene M. Mills, of Elizabethtown, N. J.

The bride is the daughter of the late Captain Gregory Barrett, of the Tenth Infantry, who died at Santiago in June, 1898.

Mr. Mills, the groom, is a professor of modern languages and a scholar of attainment. Miss Cissel, a niece of Col. Thomas Wilson, will be maid of honor, and the three small nieces of the bride, Julia, and Ruth and Mary, the latter twins, and the daughters of Colonel and Mrs. Little will be flower girls.

Mr. Mills will have as best man Mr. Tooker, of New York, and the Rev. Wallace Kitchell, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, will perform the ceremony.

Miss Nina M. Barrett and Samuel H. McCauley were married Thursday evening at 8 o'clock at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Barrett, at Takoma Park, Md.

The bride was attended and wore a pretty gown of white. The Rev. W. L. Harris, pastor of the Whitney Avenue Christian Church, officiated. A wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. McCauley left for a wedding journey. They will make their future home in Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. James M. Sprows announce the marriage of their daughter, Lucy Fulton, to Thomas Cotton Havell, of Helena, Mont., on Thursday, June 16. Mr. and Mrs. Havell left immediately after the ceremony here for their future home in Helena.

The coming marriage of Lieut. Ralph B. List of the First Infantry, U. S. A., to Miss Winifred Knight, of Buffalo, N. Y., is announced. The ceremony will take place at the bride's home on Tuesday, June 28.

On account of illness in the groom's family the church ceremony which was to have marked the marriage of Norman E. Norman and Miss Harriet Anderson Roberson was abandoned, and the affair made an exceedingly simple wedding breakfast was served, after which Mr. and Mrs. Norman left for a Northern trip.

A pretty feature which marked the marriage ceremony uniting Miss Bertha F. Steward and Carleton R. Ball at the First Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, was the presence near the altar of the children from the primary department of the Sunday school of that church, of which the bride is superintendent. The Rev. S. M. Newman performed the ceremony.

Miss Alice Hewes Peabody was maid of honor, and Miss Edith Elizabeth Williams of Waterloo, Iowa, was bridesmaid. Three flower girls, Miss Margaret Plashback, Miss Nellie Morrison and Miss Helen Williams, of New York, were bridesmaids. The bride and all of her attendants were dressed in white. The ushers were John L. Schultz, George N. Rommel, Duncan Stuart, Lon A. Rogers, of Washington; Ray S. Gehl, of Cornell University, and Frederick L. Edwards, of Boston.

A small reception was held at the home of the bride's mother for the bridal party and a few friends, following the ceremony.

GENERAL CHAFFEE WILL VISIT THE ARMY POSTS.

Lieut. Gen. A. R. Chaffee and Quartermaster General C. F. Humphrey will leave Washington on June 25 for an extensive tour of inspection of army posts in the United States. They will go to Detroit first and will go from there by water to Duluth. Their tour will end on August 13 at St. Louis and they will visit posts in the following order: Fort Snelling, Minn.; Fort Lincoln, North Dakota; Fort Keogh, Montana; Fort Mackenzie, Wyo.; Fort Missoula, Montana; Fort Harrison, Montana; Fort Assiniboine, Montana; Fort Yellowstone, Wyoming; Fort Wright, Washington; Fort Vancouver, B. C.; Fort Robinson, Nebraska; Fort Meade, South Dakota; Fort Niobrara, Nebraska; Fort Crook, Nebraska; Fort Des Moines, Iowa; Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Jefferson Barracks, Missouri.

MARINE BAND CONCERTS AT CHEVY CHASE LAKE.

The throngs that may be seen nightly at Chevy Chase Lake indicate that this place has lost none of its popularity. The Marine Band always attracts a liberal number, be the weather fair or threatening, and this week has been no exception, although many evenings have been stormy or at least threatening.

Bowling, shooting, and amusements of this character are enjoyed by many, but the "star" attractions continue to be the evening concerts. At these concerts the best as well as the classical music is rendered, a new program being arranged for each evening.

A specially arranged program with many favorite numbers has been arranged for the evening concert tomorrow. The Chevy Chase lake cars run frequently and at regular intervals.

CONSIDER MILLER CASE.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 18.—The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' committee, considering the Miller case, had an all night session, in the hope of being able to report, but the committee came before the convention and asked for further time. Among other things considered by the convention is a resolution making the office of president a salaried one, at \$1,800 a year, and a resolution creating a reserve fund of \$50,000 through a per capita tax of members.

REVENGE, THE STORMGANT OF GOV. LA FOLLETTE.

His Defeat on Appeal to National Committee May Result in Loss of Wisconsin to Republicans.

Revenge! This is the only thing left to the followers of Governor La Follette as a result of the action of the Republican National Committee yesterday in deciding in favor of the "stalwart" faction and against the "half breeds." Of course, the governor has numerous appeals, but none of them will avail him anything, for there is no probability that the committee on credentials or the convention will reverse the unanimous verdict of the National Committee.

The next step he will take, however, will probably be an appeal to the committee on credentials, which will be named by the temporary convention. This committee will consider the decision of the National Committee and affirm its decision. Then Governor La Follette can appeal to the convention and ask the whole body of delegates to reject the report of the credentials committee and send his delegation. It might be scarce a chance in a thousand that the convention will undo the work of the National Committee and the committee on credentials, especially when, as in the case of the former, the decision was unanimous. Had the vote been almost evenly divided, it might possibly profit La Follette somewhat to continue his appeals.

Appeal to the Courts.

When finally turned down by the convention it will remain for the governor and his followers to go home and continue the battle before the courts. With the endorsement of the national convention the "stalwart," or Spooner faction, will, of course, contend that they are the regulars and demand a place on the official ballot as such. The machinery of the State, however, is in the hands of the "half breeds," and it will require a mandamus from the courts to compel the secretary of state, a La Follette man, to place the "stalwart" ticket under the party emblem. It is more than probable that the courts, after listening to the same line of argument presented to the national committee, will accept its action. In this, a purely political matter, as final, and declare that the "stalwart" faction is the regular Republican party of Wisconsin.

After that there will be nothing for La Follette to do except to run upon an independent ticket or to support the Democratic candidates. There is little or no doubt that his faction will keep

its ticket already nominated in the field under an independent name and special emblem signifying that it is a branch of the Republican party. Such a ticket will, in the opinion of Republicans and Democrats alike, poll enough votes to so divide the Republican strength as to enable the Democrats to win. Thus while La Follette cannot succeed himself, he will have had his revenge in part at least.

Endangers National Ticket. But this is not all. It is conceded that the national ticket is endangered. The names of Republican electors, even though agreed upon by both factions, can be placed upon only one ticket and under one emblem. They must go either under the "stalwart" or "half breed" ticket and not upon both. Consequently it is estimated that they will lose thousands of votes where the voters neglect or refuse to scratch their tickets further, and what is equally serious, the fear is expressed that the La Follette men in revenge may knife the national ticket, either by voting for the Democratic electors or refusing to vote for any. They will undoubtedly hold that administration influence added in bringing about the decision in favor of Senator Spooner's faction, despite the fact that the President has done nothing to indicate that he was taking any part in the fight or wished anything but an amicable settlement. It is a trouble—something which apparently cannot be accomplished.

Position of Democrats.

It is now up to the Democrats to select a State ticket which will be attractive to the La Follette Republicans, and this they will promptly proceed to do, believing that many Republicans will prefer to vote the Democratic ticket in order to make absolutely certain the defeat of the Spooner faction. The Democrats have reason to be delighted with the situation, for it gives them the only possible chance they have of carrying the State ticket and possibly the national ticket; on the other hand the outlook for the Republicans in the Badger State is gloomy; they foresee the election of a Democratic governor and realize that there is even grave danger to the national ticket, not to mention all the Republicans of Wisconsin are not for Roosevelt, but as a result of the ballot law which prohibits placing the names of the electors on the official ballot twice, and because they fear that La Follette and his followers will take their revenge on the national administration.

QUAY WOULD CONCEAL VALUE OF HIS ESTATE.

Will Is Probated—Executors Are Required not to File Accounting.

BEAVER, Pa., June 18.—The will of Senator Quay has been probated. Not only does it not disclose the amount of his estate, but it provides that the executors shall not file an accounting.

The will says Mrs. Quay is provided for, Matthew Stanley Quay, the Senator's grandson, is given his farm at Chester, Pa.

The remainder of the estate is to be sold and the proceeds divided into five equal parts.

Four of the parts are to be given to his children, Susan, Cora, and R. R. Quay, and Mrs. Mary Davidson.

The fifth part is to be invested and the revenue given to Major A. G. C. Quay.

NICARAGUA PUSHING ITS ISTHMIAN RAILWAY.

William L. Merry, United States minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador, is in the United States on leave, and called on Secretary Hay of the State Department yesterday afternoon to discuss conditions in Central America.

Mr. Merry says Costa Rica and Nicaragua were both much depressed by the decision of this government to build the interoceanic canal at Panama rather than Nicaragua, but President Zelaya, of Nicaragua, is pushing the Nicaraguan railway with much energy and hopes soon to have a means of transportation across the isthmus which will prevent his country from losing the large trade it has developed.

The San Juan River route, with its eastern terminal at Greytown, will be abandoned, and a more direct line will be constructed from Monkey Point to Lake Nicaragua.

"WIRELESS" TO BE USED BY WEATHER BUREAU.

Secretary Wilson has directed Chief Moore of the United States Weather Bureau to add wireless telegraphy to the equipment of all vessel-reporting stations. By this means the Secretary of Agriculture hopes to be able to communicate with vessels 200 miles out at sea. It is believed that all vessel owners will soon provide their craft with the wireless apparatus.

Stations at which the installations will be made are: Nantucket, Block Island, Cape Henry, Cape Hatteras, Jupiter, Fla.; Key West, Port Eads, Galveston, San Diego, Fanning Island, and the mouth of the Columbia River; Tatoosh Island, at the entrance of the Strait of Juan de Fuca; and about sixty miles in from that entrance.

DEPARTMENT ACCEPTS BOWMAN'S RESIGNATION.

The War Department has received the resignation of First Lieut. Spencer M. Bowman, of the Nineteenth Company of Coast Artillery, now on duty at Fort McHenry, Md.

Several complaints have been made against the officer and the department has accepted his resignation. He was appointed from the District of Columbia as a second lieutenant in the infantry in 1901 and was later transferred to the artillery.

FINISHED HIS STUDIES ON LEAVING COLLEGE.

Degree of Bachelor of Arts Conferred on R. B. Cavanaugh by St. John's. Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of St. John's College, held yesterday afternoon in Lafayette Square Theater, were attended by parents and relatives of the students and a large number of the friends of the institution. There was also present the Catholic clergy of Washington, who viewed the exercises from the boxes.

The degree of bachelor of arts was conferred upon Richard B. Cavanaugh, a student of the college, who was graduated from the college before finishing the course.

The degree of bachelor of science was conferred upon Andrew John Schwartz, a student of the college, who was graduated from the college before finishing the course.

The degree of bachelor of science was conferred upon Andrew John Schwartz